REGISTER No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,218—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Screen Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

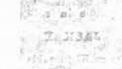
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AVA" 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickenson, on SATURDAY, the 25th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Falso Point, and at any other place where Indian mails may offer.

Whether permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beaypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

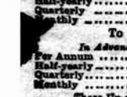
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 5 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on TUESDAY, the 28th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month,		

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	
			Without food.	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

STEAM TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer THESSALY will sail on the 25th instant.

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
BYDALL HALL	2,700	400	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	fortnightly intervals.
*WESTOW HALL	2,700	400	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 30 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passages, Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed James Madden & Co. Bombay.

ANGLO INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 24, APOLLO STREET.

	Rs. a.	
KANGRA PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA	1 4	per lb.
„ PEKOE	1 6	„
„ ORANGE PEKOE	1 10	„
„ MIXTURE	1 0	„
NEILGHERRY SOUCHONG	1 4	„
„ PEKOE	1 8	„
„ ORANGE PEKOE	1 10	„
„ MIXTURE	1 0	„

For small quantities 2 As. a lb. extra.

A. S. REUBEN, Salesman. Wm. WATSON & Co., Managers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th May.
(a) NIZAM	2795	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
(c) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

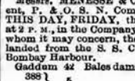
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

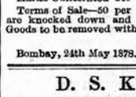
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.	27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.
SURAT	3141	630	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

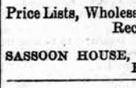
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart.	24th May.
TANJORE	2368	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

HALL LINE
BRANKSOME HALL



WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on 5th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, THE FINE IRON SHIP SIMLA,

NOW on her way out to Bombay, and almost due, from the Clyde.

For particulars

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Superintendent, F. & O. S. N. Company, to submit to Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, and succeeding days at 2 P. M., in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern, the following bales of damaged cotton, landed from the S. S. China, lately on fire, and scuttled in Bombay Harbour.

Gaddum 42	Bales damaged cotton.	
389 } O }	5	Do.
387 } R }	4	Do.
138 } S }	1	Do.
191 } S }	7	Do.
273 } S }	1	Do.
196 } O }	24	Do.
Nixon	1	Do.
Marks Obliterated	346	Do.

Terms of Sale—50 per cent. to be paid at the time the lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day Goods to be removed within 3 days of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1878.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS. Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SOLUTION OF DIALYSED IRON,

OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8. .

PREPARED BY

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF
CHOICEST HAVANNAHS.

An opportunity which Mr. Neuberg would respectfully recommend
SMOKERS TO NOTE.

FLOR DE YNCLAN	per Box of	100	Rs. 24
Ditto	do.	100	„ 28
FLOR DE CUBA	do.	100	„ 25
Ditto	do.	100	„ 22
LA IGUALDAD	do.	100	„ 26
LA OPPORTUNA	do.	100	„ 30
LA SOCIEDAD	do.	50	„ 14
CONCHAS	do.	50	„ 14
LA SIN RIVAL	do.	50	„ 15
NON PLUS ULTRA	do.	50	„ 15

Intending purchasers are recommended to make early application.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
No. 2,
"Cavite" Brand.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Rs. 7 Per Box of 100.
Prima Prima Qualité.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. Tillson, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450
„ „ Suez ..... „ 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May 1878. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS of this Collectorate will be PUT UP to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on MONDAY, the 17th June 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Khandesh Collector's Office, Camp Pachora, 22nd May 1878.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Crank action, Plinth and Columns 7 Oct. A to A, in solid Mahogany case, quite new, by John Broadwood and Sons. Price Rs. 350.

Also,

A CORNET (Silver Plated by Besson). Price Rs. 70.

May be seen on board S. S. CRAIGFORTH,

J. S. C. FARMER, Commander.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES OF STORES to this Company's Mill from the 1st June 1878 to 31st May 1879, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. Printed copies of Schedules and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

NOTICE TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

AS the MONSOON usually sets in with HEAVY WEATHER, Commanders are directed to keep their vessels PREPARED for BAD WEATHER, HAWSE CLEAR, and CHAIN READY for veering.

Any vessel requiring to be removed should at once apply at this Office.

Cargo Boats full, or empty, should not be allowed to hang astern, or alongside, at night, when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

All Signals to the Shipping made at the Castle Flagstaff, to be at once attended to.

GEORGE C. PARKER,
Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.
Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, the Dhond and Manmad State Railway will, under instructions from Government, be CLOSED on, and after, SUNDAY, the Second June 1878.

Trains will therefore NOT RUN on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway between the Dhond and the Manmad Stations of the G. I. P. Railway, after Saturday, the First June next, and, on and after Sunday, the Second June, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the State Line between Dhond and Manmad, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and other ARTICLES belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity. The articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores subject to deductions for burns and tears or other damage while in the Contractor's hands as may be decided on by a competent Committee.

A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer.

The successful Tenderer will be required to insure the bedding to the extent of Rupees 15,000 and will have to pay half the Solicitor's fees for preparing contract papers.

Tenders must be accompanied by certificates of competency.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1878 to 31st May 1879.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld, ARE now offering a splendid assortment of BEST QUALITY **G. B. D.** BRIAR PIPES.

SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES. LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a respectable EUROPEAN HOUSE-KEEPER. Apply to X, Y, Z., care of MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a Dress Maker by a house of business in Calcutta. No one need apply unless thoroughly competent. Must be European. Apply to H., care of B. *Gazette*.

TO Drapers' Assistants—Wanted, by a house of business in Calcutta, a young man who has learnt his trade in England. Apply by letter to H., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PULLING-BOAT WANTED, about 25 feet. Light Carvill-built preferred. State price and where to be seen. "20," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN by BIRTH and EDUCATION wishes for a BERTH in a Mercantile Firm; or he would be glad to enter into an arrangement as JUNIOR PARTNER. The highest references can be given. Apply by letter in the first instance to "ROBERTUS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOLARSHIP, Value Rs. 10 per month, tenable for 1 year, and renewable at the end of that time. Open to all boys under 16. Examination to be held on June 3rd. For particulars apply to HEAD MASTER, Cathedral High School.

AMERICAN ICE to be had at. BYCULLA ICE DEPOT as usual. JEEWANJEE & Co.

BATH TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs, Strong and Serviceable. Rs. 15, 12, and 10 each. J NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, SCHRODER'S square mahogany PIANO, in good order, Rs. 300, payable in four instalments of Rs. 75 each. Address P., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, DOG CART and HARNESS, Rs. 500. Apply to W. THACKER, care of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Warnoves, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinnoss), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Chocolate Drops, at PEARSE'S, Confectioner House, 22, Apollo Street

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash per doz.			Cash per doz.	
SODA WATER	0	12	AERATED WATER	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	1	0	POTASH WATER	0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	1	0	LITHIA WATER	1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	1	0	VICHY WATER	1	4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS. BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Hats	4	8	English horse hair pillows	7	8
Overland Suits	27	0	Cardigan Jackets	2-8 to 12	8	Folding Camp Bedstead	50	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Nail Do	0	12
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to	2	Cork Mattresses	23	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0	Blankets	2-8 to	10	Cotton do	15	0
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to	10	Rug Straps	1-8 to	2
Pyjamas	3	0	*Razais* or Quilts	5	8	Waterproof Coats	10	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	80-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
White do.	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to	23	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Solid Leather do	49	0	Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
English Cambric do	4	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8	0	Extra large do	24	0	Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Silk and Wool do	35	0	Gladstone Bags	49	0	Linen Collars	0	0
Spun Silk do	10	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	0	3
Gents' Under Vests	3 to	6	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Warm Gloves	1	8
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Gents' Under Pants	4 to	8	Children's Gloves	1 to	1
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8	Gents' Cotton Hose	6	8	Mitts	1	8
Warm do	15	3	Ladies' Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Mufflers	2	12
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to	6	Ladies' Merino Hose doz	9	0	Ties, Scarf	1	12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to	12	Sailors' Knot	2	12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Heather Merino do.	6-8 so	12	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to	12	Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to	15	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Travelling Caps	4	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to	22	Gents' Dressing Cases	17	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	25 to	30
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Travelling do	1	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6
			Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0	Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to	12
			English Feather do	7	8	Mosquito Curtains	3-8 to	6
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8	Money Belts	2-8 to	6
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Sovereign Boxes	3-8	4
						Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to	22
						Sponges	1	8
						Soap Boxes	1	8
						Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
						English Feather do	7	8
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	1	8
						Holmet Cases	7	12
						Portable Ink Stand	1	8
						Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
						Do. Brushes	0	10
						Nail Do	0	12
						Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	2-8 to	12
						Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
						Do. Strops	3-8 to	4
						Nail Scissors	1-8 to	1
						Briar Root Pipes	1	8
						Tobacco Pouches	1	8
						Champagne Taps	1	8
						Pocket Knives	1	8
						Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
						Shaving do. Stick	0	4
						Lloyd's Eurexia	1	4
						Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
						Fragrant Florelline	1	8
						Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
						Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
						Overland Chairs best Beach	6-8 to	13
						Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
						Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
						Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
						Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
						Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
						Portable Washstands	32	8
						Travelling Canteens	31	0
						Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
						Chubb's Cash Boxes	30 to	30
						Silber's Patent Lamps	7-8 to	35
						Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY, RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER,

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk'sRegulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

PENCIL CASES, Gold, Double action, plain or worked, to suspend from Watch Chain, or for the pocket.....Rs. 20 to 55

PEN AND PENCIL CASES, Gold, plain or worked, to suspend from Watch Chain...Rs. 25 to 80

PENCIL CASES, Gold, handsome, for presentation, with Seal..Rs. 16 to 100.

BRAMAH KEY PENCIL in Silver, Rs. 15.

CALENDAR PENCIL in Silver, Rs. 13.

A GREAT NOVELTY. THE FISH PENCIL CASE.

For Watch Chain, Chatelain, or Pocket, highly finished, in Sold Silver Opening with double action...Rs. 15.

THE SILVER SCREW PENCIL CASE.

An elegant novelty. In well finished Frosted Silver, with double action movement..Rs. 14.

80-TON GUN PENCIL in Silver, Rs. 17.

BRASS HEAD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MAY 1878.

MARKET closed for the Holidays.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th May 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,303	0	0
Merchandize	99,717	0	0
Other Receipts	3,000	0	0
Telegraph	418	0	0
Total Rs.	1,51,338	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,741	0	0
Merchandize	1,48,169	0	0
Other Receipts	1,854	0	0
Telegraph	427	0	0
Total Rs.	1,93,191	0	0
Decrease Rs.	41,853	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. HELIOS, 1,487 tons, Captain D. P. Smith, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE S.S. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain W. Crowden, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE SHIP PEGASUS, 1,183 tons, Captain E. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 9th Jan., with a cargo of 1,569 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ALLEGIANCE, 1,180 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, 20th Dec., with a cargo of 1,756 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP GLENDISSWICK, 1,080 tons, Captain H. R. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Cardiff, 30th Jan., with a cargo of 1,597 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP KNIGHT COMPANION, 1,469 tons, Captain Yeo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 11th Jan., with a cargo of 1,935 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co..

THE BARQUE DRUMADOON, 864 tons, Captain G. W. Poon, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Liverpool, 2nd February, with a cargo of 1,375 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S.S. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Lieut. MacBay, Mr. F. C. Constable, and 137 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers,—For Kurrachee Col. Dawson,—one native lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Kessow Dajee, and 86 deck passengers for Gulf ports.

THE SHIP LOCH RANZA, 1,075 tons, Captain H. Lamont, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Glasgow, 21st Jan., with a cargo of 550 cases beer, 1,077 tons coals, 53,000 fire bricks, 17 packages earthenware, 201 packages color, 160 drums turpentine, and 1,769 packages and species machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Nusserwanjee Manneckjee and Co.

THE F. AND O. C.'s S.S. TSHERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from London, via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—563 packages piece goods, 61 bales twist, 283 packages oil, 8 cases boats, 8 casks beer, 103 packages papers, 16 cases cochineal, 185 cases candles, 500 barrels alum, 2,600 bundles and 6,648 bars iron, 111 packages bottles, 61 cases brandy, 283 packages wine, 183 packages provisions, 4 packages earthenware, 22 cases umbrellas, 199 packages oilmanstores, 31 cases varnish, 7 cases saffron, 6 boxes specie, 14 boxes gold, 6 boxes gold coins, 54 boxes silver, 10 bags gum, 14 bundles E. teeth, 125 packages cloves, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Loch Ranza	Lamont	Glasgow, Jan 21.
	Glendhu ewick	Jones	Cardiff, Jan 30.
	Drumadoon	Poon	Liverpool, Feb 2.
23	Knight Companion	Yeo	Liverpool, Jan 11.
	Pegasus	Pow ll	Liverpool, Jan 9.
	Allegiance	James	Newcastle, Dec 20.
	Jessi Douglas	Jamson	Liverpool, Jan 26.
	Annie Reed	Crowell	Newyork, Jan 16.
	India (s)	Stevenson	Kurrachee, May 20.
	Ravenstondale	Adamson	Northshild, Jan 16.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Frank Flint	Evans	Callao.
	Helios (s)	Smith	Elephant Point.
	Punjaub (s)	Allen	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Calder, Crowden, to P. Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May. 19 Presmitz (s) ..... Armstrong ...Colombo, May 11.
Columbian (s)..... Baldwin .....London, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—Ship Glenroy.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Presmitz.—14th May, Ship Cuba from Melbourne for Calcutta lat 7-40 N, long 83-30 E., all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May. 20 M. and E. Cox .... Liverpool.
21 Mirzapore (s) .... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

May. 20 Busheer (s) .... Rangoon.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

For P and O Co's Steamer Mirzapore :—To Madras—Mr Whyhow, Mr and Mrs Mackinlay, Mr Hoover, Dr R E Pearse, Dr Farquhar, Mr Ormerod, and Mr H Frey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—128 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.
Raphael—327 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co.
Branksome Hall s—60 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Lennox—303 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 156 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co.
Respiendera—60 bales rags, Dewjee Veeshur.
Cape St Vincent, 309 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co.
Thesaly s—25 bales wool, Shankar Dass; 1,050 cwts rapeod, Godhowjee Nathoo; 455 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Mooljee; 494 cwts myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co; 90 cwts coir yarn, Trikumdass Luljee; 57 bales wool, Gwyn and Okell; 58 bales hemp, Khuttow Mathura; 57 bales cotton waste, Khanmahamed Nensey; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Classes and Co; 11 bales wool and 56½ cwts pepper, Jumabhoy Jairas.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien—726½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 31 bale hides, Ladnek Rahim.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Neerchus—7,500 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Thesaly s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thesaly s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s—100 bales cotton, Sewbux Juwarimull.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—175 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 10 bales twist, Becherdass Ambaidass; 452 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 128 bales twist, 15 cases sharkins, 5 cases fishmaws, and 225 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 cases fishmaws and 1 case sharkins, M M Mehta and Co; 20 cwts wax, Yau Lun Chinay, 25 bales twist, S. N. Telatee; 16 bales twist, Hormusjee Maneckjee Pacha; 51 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 400 bales twist, Nurseo Kessowjee and Co; 150 bales twist, The Bronch Mill Coy; 21 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 70 chests opium, N J Abraham; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 14 cases twist waste, Khanmahamed Nensey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Glass, Lieut Col, 22nd Regt, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Dawson, Col, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Turner, Lieut, 8th King's, from leave, to Rawal Pindee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain B J Goldie, R E, Public Works Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major B H Mathew, R E, Executive Engineer P W Department, Satara.

Mr G Hamilton is permitted to resign the Commission of Sub-Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr George A Lynch is appointed Sub-Lieutenant to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr G Manson.

Lieut M E Wyer, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for six months, to proceed to Europe.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Col A U H Finch, R E, Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major T W Sanders, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Aden.

Captain K F Ferguson, of the G & P Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted three months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made :—The Rev W Jones to act as Chaplain of Deolali, visiting Asirgarh and Dhulia. The Rev A F P rbes, MA, to act as Chaplain of Baroda, visiting Broach, Baloar, Teethul, and Surat. The Rev R Polehampton to act as Chaplain of Belgaum Fort, visiting Dharwar and the Konkan Stations.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F D Melvill, Acting Commissioner in Sind, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

Mr J B Pelle is appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind from the date of Mr F D Melvill's proceeding on privilege leave of absence, or until further orders.

Lieut-Colonel L C Barton is appointed to act as Political Agent in Kattywar, vice Mr J B Pelle, appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind, or until further orders.

Major H M Reeves is appointed to act as Political Agent in Cutch, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, appointed to act as Political Agent in Kattywar, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major F J Wise to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, including the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr A D Younghusband, Assistant Collector in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Surat.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan walad Gulkan to act as Extra Assistant Collector in Sind during the absence of Khan Bahadur Ras Mahomed on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr F S P Lely to act as First Assistant Collector of Broach on the expiry of his special duty at Surat.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambatta is appointed to the medical charge of the Dhond-Manmad Railway, vice Surgeon Keith, transferred.

Surgeon W K Hatch is appointed to act as Second Surgeon, European General Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon Arnott, or until further orders.

Surgeon S O'B. Banks to be Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad, vice Surgeon-Major Holmested, transferred to Ahmedabad.

Surgeon-Major C Joynt, M.D., to act as Civil Surgeon of Surat during the absence of Surgeon Adey, or till further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Latest hour for Posting.

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E.Line of the G. I. P. Railway, or Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednggur, Sconr, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Cutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Pen, Nagotna, Panwell, Khed, Dahanu, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the Eastern Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For Uran and Panwell	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 24th, 6h. 32·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri.	24 Queen Victoria b. 1819.	5 25	6 28	4 48 m 5 18 a	10 46 m Md Nt.
Sat.	25	5 25	6 29	6 3 m 6 18 a	11 46 m .....
Sun.	26 Rogation Sunday	5 25	6 29	7 18 m 7 16 a	1 0 m 1 8 a
Mon.	27	5 24	6 30	8 22 m 8 7 a	1 53 m 2 15 a
Tues.	28	5 24	6 30	9 14 m 8 49 a	2 30 m 3 8 a
Wed.	29 English Mail expected.	5 24	6 30	9 57 m 9 28 a	3 14 m 3 52 a
Th.	30 Ascension Day.	5 24	6 30	10 37 m 10 6 a	3 51 m 4 33 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. SEXTON.

BOMBAY, 21ST MAY 1878.

THE BRIGADIER GENERAL having INVITED the BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS to JOIN in the BRIGADE PARADE ordered for SATURDAY next, the 25th instant,

The Corps will parade accordingly at 5-15 p.m. at the Town Hall in WHITE CLOTHING and HELMETS.

The Commandant trusts that the Corps will muster as strong as possible on this occasion as well as on FRIDAY at 5-45 p.m., when there will be a rehearsal parade at the Town Hall. White Clothing and Helmets. The Band of the Corps will be present on both of these parades.

By Order,

T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CABRAL—May 23rd, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. V. M. Cabral, Deputy Post-Master, of a son.

EUAN-SMITH—May 20th, at the Residency, Hyderabad Deccan, the wife of C. B. Euan Smith, First Assistant Resident, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FISCHER—May 18th, at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, of dentition, Sydney Clarence, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Fischer, aged 1 year, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAIDMAN—May 18th, at Moradabad, the wife of G. J. Laid-Laidman, C. S., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878.

As the real question at issue between the Government and the Opposition in the debate on the employment of an Indian Contingent in Europe seems to be imperfectly understood, the general opinion being that the Mutiny Act merely reserves to Parliament the right of stopping the supplies for the maintenance of an army and in other respects leaves the Crown quite unfettered, we shall probably be doing those of our readers a service who wish to form a sound opinion on the subject if we explain what are the exact limits set by the Mutiny Act to the power of the Crown to levy troops. The Act is passed from year to year with no other variation than in the number of the troops whose pay is sanctioned by the House of Commons. The copy we have before us is that for the year 1876-77, and the whole policy of the Act is expressed in the first two paragraphs of the preamble, which are to the following effect :—"Whereas the raising "or keeping a standing army within the United "Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time "of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law : And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be "continued for the safety of the United Kingdom, "and the defence of the possessions of Her "Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number "of such forces should consist of 132,884 men, "including those to be employed at the depots "in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and "Ireland for the training of recruits for service "at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's "Indian possessions :" and the Act then goes on to declare that the discipline of this standing army shall be regulated by Articles of War, in order that the soldiers belonging to it who are guilty of offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline may be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow. The first paragraph of this preamble, which declares to be absolutely illegal the raising or keeping a standing army in the United Kingdom in time of peace without the consent of Parliament, is merely one of the articles of the Bill of Rights, which forms one of the corner stones of the existing British Constitution. If anyone should contend that this prohibition against increasing the number of troops voted in any one year applies only to the United Kingdom, and that the Queen is at liberty to raise other troops without the consent of Parliament for the defence of her possessions abroad, the answer to such an argument is supplied by the clause in the second paragraph of the preamble which expressly affirms that the body of forces enrolled with the sanction of Parliament are intended not only for the safety of the United Kingdom, but for "*the defence of the "possessions of Her Majesty's Crown.*" The only exception made is of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, which are put under the guardianship of a special army over which Parliament claims no right of direct control so long as it remains in India. It is impossible, one would suppose, for language to be more clear, and the extracts we have made from the Mutiny Act show conclusively that the Executive Government has violated the law by summoning Indian troops to Malta in time of peace. The Act of 1858, on which the Ministers appear to rely for their excalpation, must be regarded as a subordinate measure of legislation, and the accidental omission from it of any clause guarding against the contingency of the use of Indian troops by the Executive Government in the United Kingdom or the European possessions of the Crown cannot be fairly interpreted as a good warrant to the Government to upset the general policy of the State, as declared in the Bill of Rights and the annual Mutiny Act. These considerations would have irresistible weight with nine out of every ten members of the House of Commons in ordinary times; but the overwhelming anxiety now felt by the English nation to learn whether the return of Count Schouvaloff to London means peace or war must lessen the interest that would otherwise have been taken in a great Constitutional debate, and will probably assure to the Government an easy victory when the division is taken.

THE points which the Famine Commission will have to investigate are numerous, and, if its members do their work thoroughly, they will have to spend a great deal of time over it, and the end of all will be the addition of an immense volume to the official literature of India. The different systems which have been pursued by various administrations regarding famines in different parts of the country are to be investigated and compared. The power of the ryot to resist famines instead of collapsing before them whenever they appear is a subject on which we have already written. We could not fail to remark the phenomenon that the agricultural population of vast districts of India seem to have no power in themselves to resist periods of distress. When evil days come, they have either to throw themselves upon the protection of Government or submit without an effort to starvation. Now, in a well-to-do agrarian community this ought not to be the case. The people should have some means of helping themselves instead of subsiding instantaneously into a condition of pauperism. The natural inference to be drawn from this condition of affairs in India is that the agriculturists, as a body, must be exceedingly poor, notwithstanding that they live more cheaply perhaps than any similar class of people in any other part of the world. The question arises, how are they so poor? Are they overtaxed? Have they in proportion to their earnings to contribute more to the expenses of the State than any other class of the community? If they are, it should be the aim of Government, for its own interests, to modify the charges on the soil, for every step which it takes to enable the ryot to better himself so as to be more able to resist distress when it arises will represent to it a saving of money. Famines, notwithstanding all the ingenuity of man, must be of periodical recurrence in this country, and in proportion as the agricultural population are capable of holding out against distress by the means at their command, so will Government be saved from the enormous expenses which must always be attendant upon protecting the lives of a pauperised population. This is a question of great importance for the Commission to consider. The authorities appear to be a little frightened at the prospect of the Commissioners inquiring into the effect of the land charges upon the agricultural population. They are warned against attempting any general inquiry into the merits or demerits of the ryotwari system of Southern India, and we presume the same warning will be held to apply to the ryotwari systems of other parts of India. At the same time, the Government of India perceives that any inquiry into the condition of the agriculturists must touch upon the charges which they have to bear, for it says that although investigation of the ryotwari system is forbidden, the Commissioners might still make their inquiry extend into analogous subjects. For instance, they are to analyse the comparative power of the agricultural population in different provinces to resist the effects of drought, "and "from this question it is manifestly impossible to exclude altogether the element of "comparative wealth, and the apparent relation of well-being to the character of "the tenure." An inquiry into this subject—one of the most important the Commission will have to consider—cannot be made without information being obtained about the percentage of his earnings which is taken from the ryot by the State, and although no opinion upon the merits of different land tenures is to be expressed, at all events the Commissioners, in describing the power of the ryot to resist famines on his own behalf, may state plainly whether they think that he is called upon to pay too much to the general revenues to enable him to prevent himself from falling into absolute pauperism on the approach of the mere shadow of famine. To us it seems obvious that there must be something wrong in the charges imposed upon the agricultural population, otherwise they would prove better able, in periods of distress, to help themselves, instead of falling back at once upon Government for the means of subsistence. Notwithstanding the jealousy of the Government of India about its land revenue systems, and the fact that "brother Richard" is to be at the head of the Commission, where he will reflect the opinions of "brother John" and the narrower-minded class of exclusive civilians, who hate publicity for their pet schemes in governing the natives, we think that the presence of an independent gentleman like Mr. Caird on the Commission is a guarantee that the ryot will have fair play, and that at least one frank opinion will be expressed as to whether the perpetual poverty of the ryot is due to over-assessments or not.

The Commissioners are to examine what kinds of relief works are best suited for giving employment to the population in times of famine. Next, they are to express an opinion as to what agency is best suited for conducting relief works. This part of the inquiry is due to the extraordinary success which attended the Bombay Government's policy of placing the conduct of famine operations under the Public Works Department. It is now considered that ordinary district officers do not possess a knowledge of how to superintend the working of large gangs of labourers on relief works, whereas Public Works officers are familiar with that class of duty. Many civilians are of opinion that they know how to conduct relief works quite as well as Public Works officers, and the Commission will probably decide the question by recommending the employment of the gentlemen of the P. W. D. on relief works, and the employment of district officers in the work of receiving applicants for relief, sending the people on to the works, and doing other duties not immediately connected with the actual works. The Commissioners are of course to enquire into the proper province of the Government in relation to the importation and distribution of food supplies in a district, and to recommend whether light railways should be constructed from main lines into districts which are at present inaccessible from any line of railway. In this connection, we trust they will inquire into the blundering which took place consequent on the seizure by Government of the G. I. P. Railway, the suspension of all ordinary mercantile traffic, the loss caused to the trade of Bombay through the extreme measures taken by the authorities, and the block of grain that finally took place on the southern branch of that Railway. The whole circumstances suggest the unwisdom of Government interfering in any way with the operations of private trade. The Commissioners are expected not only to give their opinion upon all subjects connected with famine after it arises but also to inquire into how famines may be prevented in the future. This opens up a wide subject, which has provided a battle-ground for Indian politicians for many years past. It embraces such questions as, Should there be more irrigational works constructed than railways? Should ryots be compelled to pay for irrigation works in their districts whether they require them or not? Should forests be planted as a means of promoting rain-falls? Do the railways of India possess sufficient rolling stock to encounter the exigencies of the carrying traffic necessitated by a great famine? These are questions which the Commissioners will have enough to do to settle. There are many other subjects upon which they are expected to give an opinion. For instance, they are to say whether they think that arrangements could be made for compelling local administrations and municipalities to support their own poor in times of severe distress. They are also expected to provide a remedy for the state of matters which Sir George Couper referred to the other day in his letter to the Government of India about the famine in the North-West Provinces. He said that do what it might, Government could not induce distressed people to overcome their inertness and go to relief works, and that consequently much of the blame of a heavy mortality rested with the people themselves. The Commissioners are to say whether anything can be done to induce people to quit their villages and go upon central relief works, and in all probability they will suggest a village-to-village visitation. On the question of the kind of relief works that are best suited to the distressed population of a large district, the Commissioners might make many valuable suggestions. Hitherto applicants for relief have been sent indiscriminately to earth-works, no consideration being taken as to whether they were fit for that kind of work or not. No doubt this fact has been one of the chief causes of the reluctance of people to go upon relief works. A few months ago one of our correspondents saw a horrible-looking group of peoplesat astation on the South of India line. They were poor emaciated wretches, and of course were begging. Asked why they did not go to relief works, the head of the family replied that he was a weaver, and that if he were to do the work he would be required to do on an earth-work his hands would never be fit for his own occupation again—so he preferred to beg. No doubt there are many thousands of skilled artisans who hold the same opinions as this man did, and it will be worth considering whether the labours of these people at their own handicrafts could not be made much more useful and valuable to Government than it could possibly be on rough earth-work of which they know nothing and which they intensely dislike. Probably the solution of this question would also explain the phenomenon which perplexed Sir George Couper so much.

THE G. I. P. R. FRAUDS.

OUR report of recent cases we find is not quite correct. Mr. Bedford has not been apprehended on a charge of receiving an illegal gratification, which means bribery, but for criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of certain irregularities at Sholapore, where he was formerly employed.

Soonderjee, the man apprehended on Tuesday, is not a carting agent—the G. I. P. R. have no carting agent—but he is the servant of the firm who have contracted with the G. I. P. R. and the Port Trust for the delivery of goods.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MAY 3.

AT the present rate of progress we shall be at war before this letter sees the light in print, unless some altogether unlooked for incident of a peaceful character intervene suddenly. The preparations which our Government is making look as if designed for a war of several years' duration, and they leak out so gradually that it is clear all the secrets are admirably well kept, which is in itself a sign of deep intention. Thus, only on Monday morning did it transpire that the Government had quietly put their hands on a hundred of the finest steamers belonging to our various companies (among which I need scarcely say the P. and O. holds a prominent place) which are to be delivered at any moment when asked for—crews, equipments, and all. The intention of the authorities may be generally surmised from the fact of these engagements. In the first instance, of course, the vessels may be wanted as transports, but there is another purpose behind this—namely, that they should act as cruisers, if necessary. The Russian imagination, which is a very lively one, being founded on ignorance, has seized firm hold of the idea of destroying English trade by means of privateers, and a society has been formed in Moscow to collect funds for buying, commissioning and fitting out such vessels. They cannot be built in Russian ports to any extent, even if there were a chance of them getting to sea; but the Moscows believe that steamers and crews too can be got in any number in the United States, where, they fancy, the old antipathy and jealousy of England are still powerful enough to set Government regulations and the Treaty of Washington at defiance. In this we hope they will be disappointed. The present United States Government would in any case honourably fulfil its obligations as a neutral, but beyond this consideration it is specially bound by the clauses of the Treaty of Washington which landed Great Britain in so heavy a payment for damages on account of the Alabama claims. These clauses, embodying the rules by which both countries consented to be judged, bore hardly upon us in the first instance; we agreed to principles which condemned us in advance; but the counter-balancing advantage we gained was the admission by the United States that the same stringent provisions would in future be applicable to them. They will be held strictly to the engagement, and fortunately for us President Hayes is a man who requires no reminders as to his duty. He will honourably carry out all the duties of the new position, and any attempt by Russian emissaries to fit out privateers in American ports will be peremptorily stopped. Still the United States have a prodigious extent of seaboard, and many adventurous spirits who would filibuster anywhere; so it is possible that, despite the utmost precautions, a vessel might here and there creep out and pick up a crew and equipment elsewhere. The chief danger is on the Pacific coast, where there are many reckless characters always loafing about, perfectly ready to play the *rôle* of the old buccaneers of the Spanish main, if there is a reasonable hope of plunder and no unusual risks. There is some reason to think that one or two Russian agents have been looking about them at San Francisco, and overhauling vessels for sale, but American journals deny that, as yet at least, these enquiries point to privateering objects. Possibly the agents only want to buy transports for the Russian navy or depôt ships for their Pacific stations, which would be a perfectly legitimate object. Still, should any danger arise, the use of our numerous fine mercantile and packet steamers as cruisers becomes obvious. The Government will take them up, put a few large guns in them, and keep them posted in every sea, but particularly on the routes of our leading foreign trades—Indian, China, Australian and American. They will have harbours for refitting and refuge in abundance, coal depôts *ad libitum*, and a naval squadron in reserve somewhere. Nervous shipowners and merchants in the East may take courage from this circumstance. They may also be reassured by something else; I mean the fact that not many disengaged steamers worth buying are to be found in the States. Shipbuilding there has not flourished lately because there was little demand, and first class steamers of great speed cannot be improvised all at once. A few weeks back the contractor for the railway across Bolivia into Brazil, which I have mentioned in previous letters, chartered steamers at Philadelphia to convey navvies and material with much flourish of trumpets to Peru *en route* for the scene of action. He might have had his choice of the best steamers in the States, since they were all, literally goinga-begging, and it is to be presumed that he did make a good selection; but what happened? The first vessel that sailed was a former, gunboat of the Federal Navy. For a few hours after leaving Philadelphia all went well enough. Then gales began to blow and it was found the steamer was not seaworthy. She laboured on, however, for a day and a night in a sinking state, and was then driven on shore on Florida coast, where she went to pieces, above a hundred of the people on board being drowned. Russian agents might not be as utterly taken in as the charterers of this luckless steamer were, but they will find it impossible to get any steamers fit to cope with ours, and will therefore, if they buy at all, buy something inferior. On the whole it does not seem that we have much to fear from that quarter, even if the step taken by our Government did not checkmate intending privateers effectually by forestalling them with better weapons than their own.

The great Lancashire strike bids fair to take the proportions of a national calamity. I mean by this, not only with regard to the material loss but also the bad spirit evoked on both sides. The men are obstinate, angry, and, worse still, half-starving, and they are reckless what they do, having already indeed at more than one place, Preston among others, proceeded to open violence. Unfortunately the vacillation of some masters encourages obstinacy and irritation among the men, for there are many dissentients from the decision of the majority to enforce a reduction of wages, and these weak members by continuing to provide work at the old rate of pay or by only striking off 5 per cent. instead of 10, or by some other compromise, do in point of fact, without intending it, encourage the operatives in the belief that the threatened reduction could easily be dispensed with. If absolute unanimity could somehow be secured among the masters the moral effect would be very great, but this is at present altogether unattainable. The bad feeling too has been enhanced by the refusal of the mill owners to submit the difference to arbitration, a course urged by the men in the full conviction that the result will be what it always is in such cases—a compromise in their favour; but for this very reason disliked by the masters. For these reasons the feeling on the part of the operatives is intensely bitter. The millowners meet it by arranging to have a general lock-out which will make the men very helpless, and the upshot will doubtless be sullen submission to the inevitable and an acceptance of the reduced terms with the full intention to seize the first practicable moment for putting the masters at a disadvantage and restoring the old rate of wages. Such are the conditions under which our great cotton industry is now carried on; and in other trades things are not much better.

Yet one might be justified in thinking that the Lancashire operatives cannot be so utterly blind as not to know the weakness of their own cause. I see in a Preston paper, for instance, a statement that "the Manchester warehouses are now so gorged with cotton piece goods that many agents have written to their clients declining to receive further consignments until present stocks can be reduced. One may hear of almost fabulous quantities of cotton goods left unsold in a single hand, amounting to hundreds of thousands, or even to not far off a million of pieces, of manufacturers on a large scale who have yarns and calicoes in stock to the value of £30,000, £40,000 or £50,000." Then take the vexed question of foreign competition. It does not seem to be generally known, but statistics bring out the fact, that while our consumption of raw cotton per year has only increased by 17,000 bales, the consumption of other countries has increased 876,000 bales per annum, the greatest proportionate increase being in the United States from which country the most formidable rivalry is to be apprehended. On this last point see what Mr. Wood, of the United States House of Representatives, said, when introducing lately his new Tariff Bill. He pointed out from the gradual decrease in the revenue from imported woollen goods since 1872 that Americans are rapidly supplying their home consumption, and he added that they would soon be able to compete with England and other nations in markets these had long monopolised. With regard to cotton goods, he said that the United States export of manufactured cottons had increased since 1875 over 7,000,000 dlrs., most of which had gone to Europe and been purchased on foreign account, while the reports of their diplomatic and consular agents showed that there was a growing disposition to encourage American fabrics, especially cottons; in the East Indies, China, Japan and Australia, there was a decided expression in favour of American cotton fabrics over the English goods. He went on to say—"As yet England has held her own against France and Germany, but can hold a little longer against the United States. And why should we be surprised at our success over England in cotton manufactures? The raw material is at our own doors with comparatively little cost of transportation, while to her it is carried many miles across the ocean at high cost. We turn out more and better work on any given basis of comparison than the English can." And so on. Mr. Wood further showed by figures that the American market for the cotton products of England was rapidly becoming extinct, the imports of these into the States having fallen off from 132,000,000 yards in 1872 to 55,000,000 yards in 1876. This is only one episode, one branch of the subject, but others might be enumerated. And yet Lancashire operatives, with these facts before them, which they, or at least their leaders are bound to know, persist in endeavouring to keep up a scale of wages 30 per cent. higher than in America, where the cotton spinner too works longer, and the manufacturer derives more help from labour-saving appliances than he does in England, while he has the raw material much cheaper.

The stoppage of production has not as yet had any beneficial effect on prices either of yarns or goods at Manchester, and the demand is even less active than it was before the strike began. One cause of this of course is the excessive scale on which shipments for abroad were made quite recently. I see a statement that notwithstanding the falling off in the out-turn of goods within the latter half of last month in consequence of the strike, the exports of plain cottons to India and China in April were larger than the monthly average of the four previous years. The total last month was 150,500,000 yards, against a monthly average of 141,900,000 yards in 1877-8, of 141,000,000 yards in 1876-7, of 130,500,000 yards in 1875-6, and 134,400,000 in 1874-5. A slight improvement in the Shanghai market is credited with being to a small extent the cause of this, but the large shipment to Calcutta, 73,000,000 yards, in face of the depression and decline in prices is remarkable.

A notice has been issued that Mr. Maurice Grant retires from the firm of Grant Brothers and Co., and that Mr. Albert Grant becomes chairman and managing director of the "General Banking Company, Limited," 103 Cannon Street, to which place the business of Grant Brothers and Co. is transferred from 24, Lombard Street, The new Bank does not take over any engagements of the firm, which are to be paid and received by Mr. Albert Grant. This latest transformation of the irrepressible Albert only means that he is endeavouring to carry on business, unhampered by the embarrassments of his old firm, which is both natural and laudable. Whether he will succeed in doing so to any purpose is not easy to say. If you were to listen to the talk current here you would fancy he was a man whom nobody would have any dealings with; but cleverness will always make its way, and Albert is clever, fertile in expedients, and irrep

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ARRIVAL OF COUNT SCHOUVALOFF IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Count Schouvaloff arrived here this evening, and will have an interview with Lord Salisbury to-morrow.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, MAY 23, EVENING.

The strictest secrecy is observed as to the result of Count Schouvaloff's Mission, pending the reply of the British Government.

The opinion prevails that peace will be maintained, and that the European Congress will yet meet and at an early date.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Estimates on account of the Indian Contingent are set down at £350,000 for the Army and £395,000 for the Navy.

THE LIBERALS AND IMPERIALISM.

The *Times* of this afternoon says that the dread of Imperialism influences the Liberal party in connection with the discussion on the employment of the Indian Army in Europe.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 22.

The Russians continue to approach the forest of Belgrad, situated near Buyukdere. A Russo-Turkish Commission will fix the exact line of demarcation.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 23.

General Skobeloff is stationed near the Sweet Waters of Asia, close to the Anadolee Fort, on the Bosphorus.

The Turkish troops along the lines have been ordered to maintain their positions.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

PORT SAID, MAY 22.

The s. s. Bangalore, towing the Saint Mildred and Hannibal, proceeded to Malta to-day.

PORT SAID, MAY 23.

The s. s. Nankin, towing the Kilkerran, has proceeded to Malta.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, MAY 23.

The German Minister at Pekin is coming to Shanghai. The *Shanghai Courier* states, that the suspension of diplomatic relations between China and Germany is imminent.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pera, with the outward English Mails of 10th May, left for Bombay at 3 a. m. this morning. The Peshawur left for Galle and Calcutta at 12 noon yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 22, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13-16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a better demand. Stocks are decreasing.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8
4 per cent. Rente Paper 79⅞
4½ per cent. do. 80
5 per cent. do. 88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account 96⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 110
Bar Silver 53⅛
Arrival.—Eclipse.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 23.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W.; thermometer 92-5; barometer 29·916.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N.E. N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 93; barometer 29-82.

VINGORLA, 5-28 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. moderate.

NEW NOMINATIONS TO THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

We hear that the following nominations to the Order of the Star of India will probably appear in the *Gazette of India* on her Majesty's birthday:—

To be Knights Commanders.

Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Steuart C. Bayley, C.S.I., Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam.

To be Companions.

Hon'ble James Gibbs, Bombay Civil Service, Colonel C. J. Merriman, R.E., Mr. J. B. Richey, Bombay Civil Service, Colonel Drever, of Madras, Mr. Garstin, Madras Civil Service, Mr. Davidson, Madras Civil Service, Mr. C. A. Elliott, Bengal Civil Service, and Major Scott Monorieff.

We understand that no nominations will be made to the Order of the Indian Empire, as under the statutes of the Order no additions can be made to it until the 1st January next.

SOMETHING is evidently amiss with the St. Osyth steamer, as the Kwangtung has been sent back from Suez to help her. One of our correspondents mentions that her machinery went wrong before she reached Aden. We hear that a fire broke out on board the Trinacria on the voyage from Suez to Aden, but was subdued in two hours' time, after causing fears that it might be found necessary to abandon the vessel.

THE appointment of Captain F. A. Wilson, late tutor to the Maharaja of Mysore, has been sanctioned as a supernumerary Political Agent, 3rd Class, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, on the understanding that he will be absorbed into the permanent list upon the occurrence of the first vacancy.

IT is understood that it has been proposed to brigade the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) in one large regiment, should they be required for foreign service, the strongest and healthiest men being picked out of the three corps for that purpose.

Truth says—"Among the guests who came from afar to join in the festivities at Keble College was Dr. Myine, and if Keble College is grateful to the Messrs. Gibbs, a still more enthusiastic feeling prevails in Bombay. At Colombo they are not so satisfied. They cannot help wishing that either the munificence of the Messrs. Gibbs had been directed to St. John's College, or that Dr. Coplestone had been a student—and a guest—at Keble too."

THE report of the resignation of Mr. Justice Campbell, of the Punjab Chief Court, is confirmed. The choice of his successor is thought to lie between Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, at present Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and Mr. Justice Smyth, who is at present one of the Officiating Judges.

THE *Englishman*—An important resolution of the Government of India defining the character and scope of the enquiry to be undertaken by the Famine Commissioners is now published. It will be seen from this document that it has been left to the discretion of the Commission to depute members of their body, wherever necessary, for the purposes of local investigation. Judging from the allegations of mismanagement that are being freely made, and the facts that are coming to light from day to day, the necessity for extensive investigation of this kind is likely to be imposed on the Commissioners. The state of the Deccan, according to all accounts, is sufficiently terrible to call for searching enquiry, and shows how far the Government as yet are from having mastered even the elements of the relief problem.

THE present religious party amongst the Mussulmans, believing the neutrality of Turkey to be unfavourable to the cause of Islam, have sent a communication to the Shereef of Mecca and the Muftis of Tunis and Morocco, inquiring whether, since Islam is threatened, an attitude of neutrality would be permissible in the event of war between Russia and England, or whether in that case the duty of the Mussulmans ought to lead them to an alliance with England. The Shereef, in reply, stated that if war broke out between England and Russia he would submit the question at issue to the Council. The answer of the Muftis of Morocco and Tunis was to the effect that the Turks should abandon their neutrality.

"W. W.s" ideas of patriotism are alluded to in the following paragraph in *Truth*:—I am far from protesting against this feeling in favour of war on the part of soldiers, provided that it exercises no influence over the policy of the country. A soldier who would not prefer the practice to the theory of his profession would not be worth his salt. But it is no more the business of a soldier to decide when he is to fight, than of a horse to settle when he is to be taken out to hunt.

THE Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, in his report just issued, says that, while Rs. 12,10,670 has been paid on lost notes under bonds of indemnity, only Rs. 805 have been subsequently reclaimed in all; and the State has suffered, as yet, no loss. So far as is known, no forged note has yet escaped detection in the Currency Offices; but a few such notes, all for Rs. 100, have been discovered in circulation in the Bombay Presidency during the last two years. The net profits of the Department in 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 20,55,142 as compared with Rs. 20,32,190 in 1875-76, and Rs. 19,80,151 in 1874-75."

THERE is more real comedy in the District Court of Colombo in one month than in all the Courts of India in twelve months. Here is the latest reported instance:—"Anent Judge Berwick's ideal of a Judge, I heard," writes a correspondent to a Ceylon paper, "a good story yesterday." In the case known as 'the dog case,' Mr. Laurie, the Gas Inspector, was a party. He was very anxious to prove that his dog was *not* ferocious, and began addressing the Judge as follows:—'Your good lady, sir, knows me.' Judge (interrupting): 'I Mr. Laurie, the District Judge has no wife! Thomas Berwick may have a wife, but this Court has no wife!' Mr. Laurie was effectually shut up.'

THE *Englishman*—As an author, General Fytche has had a great chance, and he has thrown it away. In his "Burmah, Past and Present," he had a subject which might have sent down his name to posterity, and which his thirty years of life in British Burmah should have enabled him to enrich with stores of research and personal experience. General Fytche has not failed signally in his literary venture any more than he failed signally in his administrative capacity. He has produced a book of commonplace mediocrity, full of mistakes in spelling, and relieved by occasional flashes of grotesque grammar. His hope "that his literary anatomists may not find for their lashes a knot of scorpions in, *every* page" (the italics are his own) seems likely to be realized; for, notwithstanding its deficiencies, the book contains much matter which will be welcome to those who wish to easily obtain a slight knowledge with regard to the country. General Fytche's one talent seems to be for bathos. He informs us that "at no time does an Englishman feel more the lack of the society of his fellow-countrymen than when he is travelling alone in Oriental climes." There is also an admirable passage regarding a portrait of a William Fytche, who died in India in 1752, the said portrait not having been done from life, but posthumously manufactured in England from a sketch by a native artist in Bengal. "It is difficult to look at it," says the enthusiastic Fytche of the present century, "without thinking what a part William Fytche might have played in the subsequent history of India, had he not been cut off by that cruel dysentery, which is the curse of Bengal."

THE *Madras Times*—A clearer case of maltreatment and gross and hideous cruelty than that inflicted by the Raja of Poorce was perhaps never before the Indian Courts. Exemplary justice seems to have been administered. Altogether, irrespective of individuals, right has been done; the law has been triumphant, has been no respector of persons. If we understand aright the argument used by one of the most thoughtful of Indian civilians—Mr. A. C. Lyall—in an article recently published in the *Fortnightly Review*, the Raja, because he was the sacred sweeper of the temple of Juggernaut, should not have received punishment. The Indian people, so the argument goes, are accustomed to expect evil from the hands of their gods as well as good, are indeed glad to be able to put upon their deities responsibility for circumstances and events which they cannot control nor understand. This feeling, we are told, ought to be respected, and the prejudices of the people met. We are glad that a spirit which would tolerate such hypocritical nonsense has no chance of becoming predominant in India under British rule, even though it be deducible from an Englishman's writings. Such sentences as were passed upon Mulhar Rao and Dribya Singh Deb will have a far higher educational value upon the Indian mind than we are able to conceive or count up at this moment. It is not too much to hope that such trials as the pair alluded to will serve as the thin end of the wedge which shall cleave asunder the mass of unreality which forms the staple of Indian belief, and make possible the formation of a better character than that which now represents the average Indian mind. There will be less belief in persons and inherited sanctity, and a greater reverence for, and confidence in, that which is unseen—the spirit of right and justice. It may be a shock to the Hindoo mind to incarcerate a sacred individual like the Raja of Poorce as a common felon, but the shock is necessary, and, in the wider glimpse of things which will follow the shock must—next to the inherent rightness of the thing done—be the justification.

THE LANOWLEE LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me if the Lanowlee Hotel lottery has been drawn yet? I saw an article in your paper a few days ago which was not very comforting to those who held tickets in the lottery, and as the drawing was not advertised, one feels a desire to know what fate their money has met with.

ONE INTERESTED.

*** The drawing took place lately. The result has, of course, disappointed the unlucky ones.—ED. B. G.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a late number of your paper I observe a letter from Akola, in which mention is made of the Sanitary Commissionership, H. A. D., having been given to an outsider, instead of to the "popular" Civil Surgeon of Akola. This is probably from ignorance on the part of your informant, as Surgeon-Major Eves has been connected with the medical service of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for more than twenty years. The *outsider*, I should say, is rather your popular Civil Surgeon, who is quite a junior in every respect; in fact, has only lately joined the medical service of Berar. I believe, however, he lays claim to the above-mentioned appointment on the ground of its having been promised him by one of the Under Secretaries of State for India, and who is using his influence on the popular Civil Surgeon's behalf.

ONE WHO KNOWS BOTH MEN.

Ellichpore, May 20.

MATHERAN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope the rev. gentleman who will officiate at Matheran church during the remainder of the season will consider the suggestion I have to make in a good-natured spirit.

There can be no doubt that visitors on the hill prefer to reach their hotels and bungalows before dark, but this is merely impossible for those living at a distance from the church, as the service is seldom over until after 6-30 p. m., and there are several bungalows more than half an hours' sharp walk from the church. At present service commences at 5-30 p. m., and I do not recommend an earlier hour, as it would be too hot to start sooner than at present. I suppose it would be hardly orthodox to abbreviate the usual service from the Prayer Book; the only alternative I therefore see is, the sermon should be omitted altogether, or abbreviated, to ensure the congregation being dismissed at 6-15 p. m. at the latest. NO SERMON.

There was a Bengal civilian, who died only a few years ago, who not only married an Armenian wife, but carried her about with him after she was dead in like manner. If he went any where on a boat, he took the chest on board; and more than once the dead lady had a narrow escape from a watery grave. Moreover, this foreign widower had a piece of glass let in at the top of the box, so that he might see from time to time how the lost one was getting on. This devotion lasted until he married again, when, as it was obvious that as a Christian man he could not have two wives in the same boat, the box with the deceased lady in it was finally buried with the usual ceremony.

A MADRAS correspondent writes—"Twitter tells me that Isaack, the Native Christian head butler of the Madras Club, an official who has grown grey in the service of that good institution, has signified his intention of retiring owing to a 'call by tabernacle Spurgeon to missionary labours in Ceylon.' He naively explained the situation to Twitter in graphic Madras native English, in this wise:—"Nevertheless, Isaack is a good man, and, of course, he has made much property by the favour of club service. Missionary people are now offering him 40 monthly, and some ground at Arcot; therefore only he is going to be baptiser, I think, your honour." As the master of one's form at school used to say, 'Observe the strength of *only* in this passage.' Can it be possible that, after all, Isaack is not a saint, but a child of this world, wise in his generation?"

THE BIG GUNS.—One of the big guns has taken a run up to Kurrachee Arsenal to enable our Artillerymen to be accustomed to its manipulation. The distinguished visitor made a strong protest against removal and for three days remained sunk as to half the wheels of its carriage in the soft sand at Koamaree, whence it was extricated with considerable labour. The procession to the Arsenal on Thursday afternoon consisted of about 40 bullocks and about 100 attendants, to say nothing of gamins and idlers, who escorted the "pocket pistol" with shouts and signs that rather alarmed "Victoria" street. We learn that four of the guns are in position already, and as the foundations of all the batteries are almost complete, the end of next week will see all the armaments *in situ*. The work was only commenced on the 18th ultimo, and as each battery has somewhere about 6,000 cubic yards of concrete—not stone and mortar, but a material made of cement, and hard almost as granite, and as those by the sea had their foundations to be pumped out continuously while being laid, it must be said that the work has not been tardy considering its arduous character. The minor works will not take long completing.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

IT is rather an ominous sign that the Poona Volunteers, after being unanimous in the election of the members to form the managing committee, should growl and grumble at their proceedings. The names of those of the non-commissioned officers who were deemed qualified to fill the higher ranks, such as sergeants and corporals, were submitted and sanctioned by the colonel commanding, and as soon as the names appeared in the local papers here, about a week ago, there was a great hullaballoo, a hue and cry, amongst those of the lance corporals who were not promoted. The frenzied exclamation was that if these appointments were made according to merits, they were certainly misnomers, and it was alleged that in two or three instances the nominations betrayed palpable instances of partiality and injustice. But be these as they may, I wonder if there are any good reasons for the dissatisfaction evinced, and it appears to me that our volunteers have reached a very peculiar and unpleasant stage when they apparently condemn the proceedings of the members, elected by them to form a committee of management. I think the appointments of sergeants and corporals recently made, were made very wisely indeed, for I think, apart from merit—for merit must not be only the necessary qualification—we must have men of position and substance.

The members of the Rifle Association of Western India are now very hard at rehearsing their studies in the technology of rifle-shooting at the butts at Wanowrie, to make themselves perfect for the approaching meeting in August next, when prizes of the value of Rs. 2,000 and upwards will be competed for. His Highness Ramchundra Rao Appa Saheb gives an additional prize to be shot for by the Poona Volunteers only. The other morning I saw Colonel Laughton, Captain Tyndall, and Lieutenant Adam Smith practising at the pool target, and I was really surprised at the way in which these gentlemen handled their rifles and secured "bulls" in succession. I am told that during the ensuing meeting there will be no lack of novelties in the prizes, in the targets, in the weapons used, in the shooting arrangements, and, finally, the results of the shooting as compared with the experience of past years.

It is with regret that I have to announce the death of Mr. Krishna Shastree Chiplonker, Reporter of the Vernacular Press to Government, which melancholy event occurred at his residence yesterday in the city. His funeral was attended by a very large party—quite an unusual thing amongst us Indians—and he has left a large family and a large number of, I would say, admirers, to bemoan his loss. He was a self-made man, rose from a very humble position, and possessed a powerful intellect. My native friends tell me that he was one of the brightest ornaments amongst the whole of the native population on this side of India.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, MAY 20.

SORRY my "Notes" of the 11th instant have stirred some anent the Sanitary Commissionership. I still maintain that Surgeon Major Eves has a prior claim to the much coveted post than "our very popular Civil Surgeon" (Surgeon Little). The services and experience of the former in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts dates from 1857—21 years; while the latter counts only four years. Dr. Eves cannot be considered an outsider, the good old soldier having served in Berar, and as "right is might" let us say, the Government of India has already bestowed the mantle on Surgeon Major Eves. "M. E." puts forth what the good Dr. Little has done in four years; similarly so, imagine the great good Dr. Eves has done in five times four years. All said and done, "England expects every man to do his duty," so it is useless weeping over spilled milk. I shall say no more, but hope my "Notes" have not given offence.

The weather still keeps oppressive which makes life almost unsupportable; it is a consolation, however, that it is only for a few days more, and then our monsoon sets in.

I here append the total exports of cotton from Berar for the past five years:

1873-74	2,19,569 bales.
1874-75	2,34,058 ,,
1875-76	1,67,740 ,,
1876-77	2,02,145 ,,
1877-78..... 6th April	2,46,728 ,,

Each bale contains 400 lbs. on an average.

It was considered very unsatisfactory by the native clerks in the several offices in the H. A. D. to find their holidays for festivals cut short. The Resident has now issued a circular appointing the days in this year to be observed as public holidays. From it I find the natives enjoy seventy-six holidays in one year and the Christians only ten.

Mr. Apothecary Duckworth, Madras Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon of the Bassein District. Captain Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, Bassein District, has proceeded on privilege leave.

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening by the band of H. M.'s 66th Berkshire Regiment at the Colaba Band Stand at 6 p. m.:

Overture.....	The Concert at Court.....Auber.
Waltz	Brise des Nuits.....Lamothe.
Quadrille	Secrets.....Faust.
Selection	On Weber's Operas.....Godfrey.
Trio & Duett.....	(Op) Attila .....Verdi.
Galop	Midnight.....T. Harris.

WE are requested to notify that the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will not play at the Apollo Bunder this evening.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of April was 1,40,145 bales, 10 docras, 1 package, weighing 55,050,044 lbs., or 70,216 candies, valued at Rs. 1,37,23,627.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th May was Rs. 1,49,96,612, add silver received during the week Rs. 2,63,445. The sum of Rs. 10,99,091 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,41,60,966. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 9,48,436 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st May, was 525, being 55 less than in the preceding week, 253 less than the total of the week ending 22nd May 1877, and 96 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 237 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 40·67. There were 220 deaths from remittent fever, which are 17 more than the previous week and 115 less than the same period last year. There were 21 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 24 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 36 17, and 24, respectively, as compared, with 73, 26, and 27 last year.

A VAGRANT.—James Sinclair a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Cross and three other seamen, of the British Ship Lilian, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to two months' hard labour each in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

ASSAULT BY A POLICE CONSTABLE.—On the 21st inst., at the Police Court, Mazagon, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, heard a complaint of assault laid by Mr. Macropolo, tobacconist, Kalbadevie Road, against Mr. Constable Atkinson, when he was fined Rs. 10.

RAGHUNATH VITHAL, late Record-keeper in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasik, Sadashiv Balal, late karkun in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon, and Balwant Moreshwar, late karkun in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pimpalgaon, having been dismissed from their appointments, are prohibited from being re-employed in any capacity in the service of Government.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, on view of the body of Hannah Chesson. Deceased was about thirty-seven years of age, and had been an inmate of the said hotel since the 4th February last. On Wednesday afternoon deceased was seized with convulsions and became unconscious. Dr. Anderson was sent for, and she expired at 2 a. m. yesterday. The verdict of the jury was, that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Chundree, a Hindoo girl about thirteen years of age. She was married about six months ago, and deceased had often expressed a fear of her husband. On the day previous she purchased a quarter of a tola of opium, and partook of the same, from the effects of which she expired a few hours after. The verdict was that death was caused by opium which she voluntarily administered to herself.

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the European General Hospital, on view of the body of William Henry Royals, a receiving conductor in the Marine Stores Departments. About 9 a. m. on Wednesday, deceased, it appears, went to Mr. Inspector Raymond, of the Government Dockyard, and complained of feeling very ill, stating that he had been seized with vomiting and purging, on which Mr. Raymond gave him a dose of cholera mixture. Mr. Raymond then placed deceased in a buggy and conveyed him to his quarters at Colaba. After leaving deceased there, Dr. Cassum was brought in when it ascertained that deceased had taken arsenic. The doctor ordered him to be removed at once to the European General Hospital, which was done, where deceased expired on Wednesday afternoon. The following verdict was recorded, "that the death of William Henry Royals was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Means for observations taken at 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17th MAY 1878.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·775
Temperature of the Air.....	88·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	81·5
Dew Point	79·2
Relative humidity of Air	741
Extent of cloudyzky (the whole sky clouded=0).	2·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.)	92·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 4-30 a. m.)	84·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	326

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 22.

ON Monday, the 20th inst., on the conclusion of the second riot case, in which Ootham Lalbhai and eighteen others were tried on twelve different charges arising out of the recent Licence Tax riots in this city, the Sessions Judge, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, intimated to the assessors that he would, if possible, give his judgment at 5 p.m. the following day. About 1 o'clock that day (Tuesday,) notice was, however, sent to the assessors and the Public Prosecutor that they need not attend the Court, as the Sessions Judge could not prepare his judgment by the appointed time. Nevertheless, not having been fortunate enough to receive such notice, I had the pleasure to drive over a long distance and the honour to attend the Adawlut at the proper time,—merely to be informed that the judgment had been postponed until 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon! On Monday the assessors, it may be stated, had given their opinion that all the charges against the prisoners were proved except those of committing mischief and of committing mischief after making preparations to cause hurt; and further that all the prisoners were guilty except prisoners Nos. 7, 8, 14, and 17. Before 1 o'clock to-day, a number of persons, mostly relatives and confremen of the accused, attended the Court to learn the fate of those in whom they were interested. I also attended about the same time to report his Honour's judgment, believing, in my innocence of the ways of mofussil judges, that another postponement was out of the question, and preparing myself for a good day's work. Judge, then, of my surprise, and of the disappointment of the friends and relatives of the accused, at learning that the judgment had again been postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday.) There was no help for it but to bow to the decrees of Fate and of the Sessions Judge!

ALTERATION OF DATE OF DEPARTURE OF THE OVERLAND AND KURRACHEE MAILS.

BEGINNING with Friday, the 31st May, the Homeward Mail Steamers will be despatched from Bombay during the ensuing monsoon on Fridays at 5-30 p.m., and the Mail Steamers for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee and for Kurrachee will leave Bombay during the monsoon on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing with Wednesday the 29th May and Saturday the 1st June respectively.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

PRIZE SHOOTING OF E. COMPANY.

Several members of E. Company assembled at Cooria yesterday morning to shoot for prizes.

The best scores were made by:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Melvin.....	28	33	28	20	= 109
Lce.Corp. Thomson	28	31	31	15	= 105
" Freeman	31	26	26	21	= 104
Pte. Mull.....	24	23	23	22	= 97
Lieut. Wyer	18	19	24	26	= 87

The prize for those competitors who in their class firing failed to make 80 points was won by Private T. J. Ward with a score of 77 points, Mr. G. Robottom being second. It was a wretched morning for shooting, the light being bad, and the wind very puzzling.

A FALSE ALARM.

NOTHING, perhaps, would tend to astonish the public of Bombay more than the report of the capture of slaves on board a vessel in the harbour, and yet, such an event is apparently neither so impossible or improbable as it might seem. Yesterday afternoon we received information to the effect that the local authorities had been apprised of the intended deportation of slaves from Bombay to one of the Persian ports, and we are now able to give a few details of the false alarm which was thus raised, and its result.

It is a fact well known that *bona fide* slaves—that is to say, men who have actually been sold for money and thus passed into the possession of their masters or owners for the time being, are not only brought openly into Bombay, but taken away again with perfect impunity. Strange as this may seem to those who have any knowledge of the vast expense and trouble yearly incurred by the English Government in carrying out its humane decision of endeavouring to suppress this nefarious trade, the difficulty admits of an easy explanation. These slaves who are so introduced to the country and afterwards removed are almost invariably the favorite bondsmen of some wealthy Arab, and they are taught to deny the fact of their being slaves while in India. This they do probably in many instances quite willingly, if not altogether voluntarily; but there can be but little doubt that in many cases they do so, simply from a dread of the consequences threatened by their owners, in the event of their being seized, and thus it being impossible to prove the fact of their enslaved condition, the local authorities can take no steps towards freeing them.

There are, however, if reports speak true, slaves of a different description deported from Bombay from time to time. These are not always *bona fide* slaves, but more generally, so to speak, potentially slaves. In the majority of instances it would appear that the slaves thus deported are young Hindoo boys who have either been stolen away from their parents, or induced to desert them by unscrupulous ruffians who, having secured possession of the unsuspecting children, carry them away—passing them off in their travels as their nephews, &c., a description in which the children are unfortunately not uneasily induced to concur. Once removed from India, and landed in the Persian Gulf, a ready market is found for their sale, and thus a slave trade is carried on in defiance of the cruisers.

The case reported to the authorities yesterday was one of this description, but whether purposely misled or otherwise, the search made for the reported slaves was unavailing; acting upon the information received the Superintendent of the Water Police sent constable Meehan on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer the Punjaub immediately before the vessel's departure for Kurrachee. The constable named searched the ship and passengers, of whom there were a large number, but found no children at all answering to the description of the supposed slaves. The vessel was therefore permitted to proceed on her journey.

DESTINATION OF CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

THE following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the address of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, dated 24th January 1878, is published for general information:—

My Lord,—The Despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 1st November, 1877, on the subject of the destination of Candidates selected for the Covenanted Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council. I concur in the opinion expressed by your Lordship in Council that every Civil Servant is bound to serve wherever the Government, at any period of his career, requires him to go. This should be laid down as a general rule.

The above general rule will be communicated to the selected Candidates, and at the same time, they will be informed that in the ordinary course, appointment to the Lower Provinces of Bengal includes liability to service in Assam and Burma,—to North-Western Provinces and Punjab, liability to service in Oudh and Sind,—to Madras, liability to service in Burma; and to Bombay, liability to service in the Central Provinces.

Further, I am of opinion that no Civil Servant should, as a general rule, be sent to the outlying provinces above named (Assam, Burma, Sind, &c.) until he has passed his Departmental Examinations in his own Presidency.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH MAY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all districts except Godavery, South Arcot and Chingleput: it was heavy in Malabar and South Canara; general prospects are said to be unchanged, but prices have a tendency to fall. The total number on works is 150,462, and gratuitously relieved 20,207, more by 5,027 and less by 1,692 than last week. In Mysore good showers have fallen in all districts; ploughing is actively going on, and sowing has begun; prices are steady; the number on relief works for the week ending the 4th instant was 51,492, and gratuitously relieved 19,333, less by 1,269 and 539 than the previous week. In Bombay showers have fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country, Satara, Nasik, Broach, and in parts of Sind: in the latter province the river continues high, and is still rising. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in seven districts; preparations for the *kharif* sowings are going on. In Berar there has been no rain. In Central India showers have fallen at Neemuch and Sutna. In Rajputana showers are reported from Ulwur, Deoli, Tonk and Jeypore; great scarcity of water is said to prevail in Marwar. In Bengal general rain has fallen all over the province, and in many districts it has been so heavy as to interrupt agricultural operations: in Pooree little has fallen, and more is wanted there and in Chittagong: storms have injured the mango crops in Gya and Hazaribagh. Rain has also fallen throughout Assam, and prospects are good. From Burma no rain is reported. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there have been showers of rain in most districts, and in several hail, which has damaged the fruit crops; east winds and unseasonably cool weather prevail; prices show a slight tendency to fall. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Hissar and Rawulpindi; the harvest is still in progress, and reports of the outturn are generally favourable.

We read of courageous acts on the part of a native in Bangalore. A few days ago a native girl fell into a well in Ulsoor while drawing water, when a plucky native spectator plunged into the well head foremost, at the risk of breaking his head and neck, and held the girl above water till ropes were let down to draw her up. Should this man get a medal from the Royal Humane Society?

NEW YORK papers contain the text of an alleged confession by Mr. Tilton of her adultery with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs Tilton appears to have surrounded her confession with all the graces of a neat epistolary style, and to have polished the periods in which she blazons her shame until they shine like a bright Sheffield dagger-blade. Subsequently an interviewer of the *New York World* waited upon the newest of new Magdalenes, and to him she admitted the genuineness of the document. Indeed, nothing appears to have been left undone that could give *eclat* to the confession, and the lady seems as proud of her indiscretion as if she had studied the seventh commandment in what is known to bibliophiles as the "wicked" Bible. The Rev. Ward Beecher, on the other hand, is equally ready with fine phrases. "I confront Mrs Tilton's confession," he writes, "with explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine, which for four years she has made to hundreds in private and in public, before the court in writing and orally, I declare to be true; and the allegations now made to be informed that in the ordinary courses, appointment to the Lower Provinces of Bengal includes liability to service in Assam and Burma,—to North-Western Provinces and Punjab, liability to service in Oudh and Sind,—to Madras, liability to service in Burma; and to Bombay, liability to service in the Central Provinces.

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STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH MAY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all districts except Godavery, South Arcot and Chingleput: it was heavy in Malabar and South Canara; general prospects are said to be unchanged, but prices have a tendency to fall. The total number on works is 150,462, and gratuitously relieved 20,207, more by 5,027 and less by 1,692 than last week. In Mysore good showers have fallen in all districts; ploughing is actively going on, and sowing has begun; prices are steady; the number on relief works for the week ending the 4th instant was 51,492, and gratuitously relieved 19,333, less by 1,269 and 539 than the previous week. In Bombay showers have fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country, Satara, Nasik, Broach, and in parts of Sind: in the latter province the river continues high, and is still rising. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in seven districts; preparations for the *kharif* sowings are going on. In Berar there has been no rain. In Central India showers have fallen at Neemuch and Sutna. In Rajputana showers are reported from Ulwur, Deoli, Tonk and Jeypore; great scarcity of water is said to prevail in Marwar. In Bengal general rain has fallen all over the province, and in many districts it has been so heavy as to interrupt agricultural operations: in Pooree little has fallen, and more is wanted there and in Chittagong: storms have injured the mango crops in Gya and Hazaribagh. Rain has also fallen throughout Assam, and prospects are good. From Burma no rain is reported. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there have been showers of rain in most districts, and in several hail, which has damaged the fruit crops; east winds and unseasonably cool weather prevail; prices show a slight tendency to fall. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Hissar and Rawulpindi; the harvest is still in progress, and reports of the outturn are generally favourable.

We read of courageous acts on the part of a native in Bangalore. A few days ago a native girl fell into a well in Ulsoor while drawing water, when a plucky native spectator plunged into the well head foremost, at the risk of breaking his head and neck, and held the girl above water till ropes were let down to draw her up. Should this man get a medal from the Royal Humane Society?

NEW YORK papers contain the text of an alleged confession by Mr. Tilton of her adultery with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs Tilton appears to have surrounded her confession with all the graces of a neat epistolary style, and to have polished the periods in which she blazons her shame until they shine like a bright Sheffield dagger-blade. Subsequently an interviewer of the *New York World* waited upon the newest of new Magdalenes, and to him she admitted the genuineness of the document. Indeed, nothing appears to have been left undone that could give *eclat* to the confession, and the lady seems as proud of her indiscretion as if she had studied the seventh commandment in what is known to bibliophiles as the "wicked" Bible. The Rev. Ward Beecher, on the other hand, is equally ready with fine phrases. "I confront Mrs Tilton's confession," he writes, "with explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine, which for four years she has made to hundreds in private and in public, before the court in writing and orally, I declare to be true; and the allegations now made to be in the nature of the great transgression." That being so, the affair can be of little further public interest. What the lady affirms the gentleman denies; and the only way out of the difficulty is to believe neither. If Mr. Beecher is correct, Mrs. Tilton is innocent of a breach of the seventh commandment but most flagrantly violates the ninth. On the other hand, if Mrs. Tilton speaks the truth, Mr. Beecher has violated both the seventh and ninth of the Christian precepts at defiance, and she herself, to put it mildly, closely resembles Clairette Angot, in that she is decidedly "no better than she should be."—*Sportsman.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

TO THE EDIT

appearance merely of a few bands of brigands and marauders of which the Russians spoke at first. One of these circumstances is that the Russians deemed it necessary to appeal to the Porte to exert its good offices in bringing about a pacification, and not content with sending Civil Commissioners, the Turkish Government has likewise despatched officers to use their influence on the insurrectionary soldiers, of whom a great number are among the insurgents. The other circumstance which speaks for the extent of the trouble is that new places are daily named to which the fever has spread, from all which it may be conclusively inferred that the movement is becoming more and more general, and that it is showing more traces of combination than might have been expected in the beginning. The south-eastern slopes of the Rhodope chain, with Domotika, Mustanly, and Sultan-Yeri, were first mentioned as the seat of the rising, all places which lie outside the Bulgaria of the Russians, which gave their official organs occasion to point out how correct they were in their new delimitation, stopping short of the zone where the Mahomedan element predominated. Now, however, the movement has crept along the northern slopes of the Rhodope range and the Valley of the Maritza, and the wildest district of revolt seems to be the north-easterly portion of the Rhodope from Khaskoi and the Ujandjuova, to Hermanli and Tehirmen—that is, the mountain district between the Maritza and the Arda. When the Russian army advanced, an attempt, it may be remembered, was made by the local Militia of the district to offer resistance in the defile of Hermanli, but without success, and now this point seems to have been singled out for defiance. Another centre appears to have formed itself about Stanimaka and along the slopes of the Tchepella Dere, up to the very heart of the Rhodope chain, the Kara Balkan, and the northern slopes of Ishiklar, Kesikelan, and Jnalan, which mark the proposed new Bulgaria on the east. Then come the defiles leading up from Tatar Bazardjik to the Despoto Yailis, from which the movement extends to Kajlos, and even as far as Rhenitza; so that, more or less, the whole northern half of the Rhodope range seems to participate in it. Indeed, the place last named as the scene of insurrection is Tchirzan, on the slopes of the Karadja Dagh—that is, on the left bank of the Maritza—where an insurgent band is said to be on its way towards Tatar Bazardjik; so that, according to this account, the movement is no longer confined to the Rhodope, but gaining ground in the direction of the Balkans. Should it really extend in that direction, it might become a rather serious matter. The way in which the insurgents are trying to gain the defile at Hermanli and that between Ichtiman and Tatar Bazardjik seems to indicate the existence of some directing head, which is likewise confirmed by the intelligence that they have forbidden Pasha Mahaleel, near the sources of the Arda, in order to bar the road to the Russian detachment sent from Kavala to take the insurgent positions in the rear. Even if they are not formed into 12 divisions, with as many Pashas each having an English *adlatus*, as one account says, they seem to have some notion of what they ought to do. In all this, therefore, the Russians have a very strong additional ground for adjusting their position before Constantinople.

PERA, April 29.

I have just returned from witnessing an interesting and impressive scene—the departure of the Grand Duke from San Stefano, which eloquently testified to his hold upon the affections of the army. The opinion in the Russian Camp is that the Grand Duke's pacific influence will be missed, and that the change of command marks an era of sterner policy. It is hinted that the Grand Duke's instructions warranted long ago an occupation of Constantinople, but that, having pledged his word of honour to the Turks that his troops should not enter the capital, he held to his pledge, notwithstanding his instructions. What this for what it may be worth, but the statement is gathered from sources which recommend it to notice.

April 30.

Further information supports the view expressed yesterday regarding Russian opinion of General Todleben's military action as likely to be more energetic. I learn that the new Commander-in-Chief is dissatisfied with the present positions and the length of line of the Russian front. He thinks the advance on San Stefano was a mistake, regarding the Tchatadja lines as the true positions to be occupied.

It is now expected that the question of the evacuation of the fortresses will be energetically pressed.

SAN STEFANO, April 30.

The Grand Duke left this morning at 11 o'clock, after having visited the Sultan.

With General Todleben's assumption of the command a new period of the war history begins. The impression in this army is that his appointment portends strife. The General's own opinion, I am told, is that war is inevitable, and this opinion is shared by the Chief of his Staff. The men are beginning to talk more of war. The fact is they are tired of being kept in these fever-begetting swamps, and many state that fighting would be preferable to the present state of uncertainty and inactivity. I believe this feeling, however, is only evanescent, for the soldiers are heartily sick of the war and long for home.

The appearance of the troops yesterday was very satisfactory. All had new clothes and looked cleaner than usual. The battalions, however, were weak; many men, I was told, being temporarily unfit for duty in consequence of its being Easter Monday. Skobeleff's famous 16th Division looked especially smart. Every man carried a new spade slung across the back, indicative of the new system of warfare. This division yesterday morning marched 20 miles, and returned the same distance in the evening. The horses of the Cavalry and Artillery were in excellent condition.

PARIS, April 30.

The Grand Duke Nicholas yesterday introduced General Todleben to the Russian troops at San Stefano. To-day he introduced him to the Sultan, of whom he himself took leave, and then started for Odessa with the Chief of his Staff. It is believed at Constantinople that in the event of war General Todleben would prefer not to occupy that city, but to fall back on Tchekmedje, Tchataldja, and Derkos.

SAN STEFANO, April 29.

This morning the Grand Duke presented colours to the 4th Regiment of Tirailleurs.

There was a review this afternoon of 37 battalions of Infantry, 17 squadrons of Cavalry, and 30 guns. The Grand Duke called the officers of each Regiment to the front, and addressed to them a few farewell words. The troops then marched past. Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, attended the review.

The Grand Duke left this afternoon for Constantinople. The Guards lined the streets. The jetty was crowded with officers.

Generals Gourko, Radetzky, and Militine have been made Counts—*Times Correspondence.*

THE EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

DUBLIN, APRIL 29.

At the sitting of the Dublin Probate Court to-day the surgical evidence was resumed in the Bagot will case.

Surgeon Porter said he visited the late Christopher Neville Bagot professionally on two occasions, accompanied by Dr. Banks. The first time was on March 28, 1876. Him male attendant wheeled him into the room. Lord Wallscourt came into the room and remained a considerable time in conversation with Mr. Bagot. Found his limbs paralysed as to motion, but he could tell when touched. He gave a long account of his life in Australia. Witness never spoke to a man who, he thought, had a stronger mind. The second visit was on May 4, to the same hotel. Saw him again in August, at Moville, when he appeared to be worse. (Witness described the symptoms.) He could not be a father.

To his Lordship: That might have been the case considerably more than a year.

To Mr. Macdonogh: From the wasting of the lower limbs, and the general symptoms I saw, and what I heard from him, I believe a doctor would be able to tell better than the man himself whether he could be the father of the child.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: I heard nothing from Mrs. Bagot to make me distrust anything he said. It would be utterly impossible to state accurately when the weakness began.

Dr. Samuel Gordon, Fellow and President of the College of Physicians, deposed that deceased was in a very low condition. Witness thought he was suffering from disease of the spine and fatty disease of the heart.

What impression did you form of his mental power?—His mental power appeared to be unimpaired. His disease must have been of a very long standing. He complained very much of noises that were being made in the house. He said that Mrs. Bagot had insisted upon occupying the room over his, and that almost for the whole of two days before there had been incessant dragging and breaking of furniture and windows that had rendered it impossible for him to sleep.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: It was the duty of those attending him to prevent his taking too much drink. I ascertained that he had been in the habit of taking more champagne than was good for him. That was bad for his fatty heart.

Mr. Edward Taylor, an officer of the Surrogate's office of the diocese of Canterbury, Doctors-commons, London, produced the affidavit of Miss Alice Emily Harriet Verner, upon which the special licence was granted.

Mr. Macdonogh read the endorsement of the licence to the effect that the marriage took place at the Alexandra Hotel, on Sunday, Aug. 8, by the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, in the presence of Mr. Verner and Edith Verner; and then there was the note, "I have solemnized this marriage according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.—MARCUS RAINSFORD, Clerk."

Mr. Geo. Bolton, examined by Mr. Murphy, Q.C.: In the year 1875, and for some years previous to that, I was managing director to the Alexandra Hotel, London. I became well acquainted with Mr. Bagot. In the year 1874 he was not able to go about without assistance. In 1873 I heard he was in correspondence with a certain lady, and I cautioned him to be careful. He said "You are four days too late." I said, "I do not mean that she has got some money out of you already? that she has threatened you and obtained money on the plea that you seduced her?" He said, "There is no chance of that." When I came on August 11 I was told that Mr. Bagot would be glad to see me. I went into his room, and he shook hands with me, and as a matter of course I congratulated him upon his marriage. He said, "Well, I thought it was the best thing I could do." I said, "I think so, too, in your state." (Laughter.) I met Mrs. Bagot coming downstairs as I went up. She was not present at the dinner that evening. He said, "I am going abroad on Saturday." I said, "Are you mad. You are not fit to go abroad." He said, "That is what the doctors say." I said, "What does Mrs. Bagot say?" He said, "Mrs. Bagot says 'Go,' and I said I would be hanged if I would go. (Laughter.) I said the place for him was somewhere in the country where he could be wheeled out into a garden.

Mr. Monroe, Q.C., became acquainted with the testator in the year 1870. Witness was then secretary to the Alexandra Hotel. The Alexandra Hotel was a very fine place. Was not surprised to hear Dr. Walton say it was a den. Mr. Bagot's room was a den occasionally, and he was caged in it, poor fellow. Did not go on the spree with him. Was out one day with him for 12 hours; went and returned in a cab. Deceased was not in the habit of taking witness into his confidence as to his moral character.

Mr. John Vellanee, solicitor, London, examined by Mr. Macdonogh, said: I was consulted by Mr. Neville Bagot on May 26, 1875. Saw deceased on July 15. He handed me the old will and he instructed me to alter and revise it. I went through the will with him. He noted in his own handwriting the alterations. After I had gone through them I took his instructions in writing. The draft was made and settled by conveyancing counsel. On July 21 I transmitted Mr. Bagot a fair copy of the will. On July 24 was two hours engaged with him taking further instructions. On July 30, when I saw Mr. Bagot again the draft was revised and altered. On August 21 I wrote, forwarding the will.

During the preparation of the various drafts, and submitting them to counsel, did Mr. Bagot, up to Aug. 3, say a word about his intended marriage, or make any reference to a wife or child?—He never mentioned Miss Verner's name in reference to any marriage. Previous to the execution of the will I have a distinct recollection of his making use of the expression, "They want me to marry." He wrote to me on the 4th, saying he wanted to see the will to look over it, but he would not sign it until the morning before leaving home, "in case I decide my fate, as I told you yesterday," that was after he told me they wanted him to marry. On Aug. 9 he wrote me a letter, which I received on the 10th, requesting me to consult him in reference to his marriage, and saying, "I cannot sign the will until we have a codicil, or something of that description." I had not known of the marriage that took place on Aug. 8. He told me of it on the 18th. I took his instructions down in his own presence for the form of will he wanted. I had a correspondence with his counsel afterwards, and it was agreed to prepare a codicil making a slight alteration in the will itself. I believe some slight modifications were made in the engrossment of the codicil afterwards. Mr. Bagot asked me on that occasion in reference to the settlement of £10,000 on Miss Verner, and he also told me to look after the settlement of her property. In October, 1875, I went to Tunbridge-wells to see Mr. Bagot in reference to the sale of his Greenhill estates in Australia. We went down to sign the contract for the sale which I had prepared. I had received the instructions from Mr. Bagot.

In the matter of the Greenhill estate had you merely to follow his instructions in each particular?—I should say the more appropriate word would be directions. He took all upon himself. The purchase money was, I believe, £66,500. There was a great deal of trouble with Mr. Bagot in arranging about the payment of the money, as he insisted on its being lodged by the purchaser in the London and Westminster Bank before he signed the contract. The purchaser would not lodge the money in case that Mr. Bagot, who was in a precarious state of health, might die before the contract was signed. It was settled by taking a cheque marked by the bank, and under the circumstances Mr. Bagot agreed to execute the deed.

What sort of a man of business was he?—He was one of the most precise and most excellent men of business, perhaps, I have ever come across. Certainly in the preparation of a will he was a man of very strong will and determination.

Was he a man likely to be influenced in the preparation of a will?—I think not, nor any other matter of business. He complained to me on March 13 that Mrs. Bagot was extravagant, stayed out at night, went to parties, and contracted debts for which he was made liable. He told me he had been called upon to pay £200 and £300, which were Mrs. Bagot's debts. I saw him execute the codicil on March 13, 1876, and also the will and codicil of Aug. 14, 1875. Each and all of them emanated from himself.

Was he a man that would suffer any one to interfere in his will?—Most certainly not.

And nothing of the kind occurred?—Most unquestionably not.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: As I understand, the documents executed on Aug. 14, 1875, were the will and codicil, and not the will alone, and that the cause of that was the advice of professional people?—Yes. I had a conference with my counsel. The will was executed in my presence, and in presence of my clerk. It was witnessed by each of us in the presence of the testator and of each other.

Was Mr. Bagot when he executed that a man of sound mind, memory and understanding, in your opinion?—In my opinion unquestionably so.

Look at that document (document handed to witness). Was that a draft of the codicil which Mr. Neville Bagot himself gave you?—Mr. Neville Bagot gave me one draft; but I am under the impression that there was another, which was altered.

Did you see every portion of it altered in his handwriting and annotated in the margin?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General read the document which, he said, was handed to the solicitor 10 days before the birth of the child. It stated that in the event of the testator's leaving any child or children surviving him the bequest of £5,000 each to his brothers should be reduced to £2,500 each, and provision was made for the education of his issue, whether male or female, and also specifying the property they were to enjoy on attaining majority. A bequest of £1,500 a year was left to his widow in the original, but he reduced it to £1,000 in correcting it. He first appointed his sister, Mrs. Meagher, guardian of his issue in the event of the decease of his widow, but subsequently substituted his two brothers.

Was it on the very day that he executed the codicil he spoke to you about his wife's fortune?—Yes.

With this indication of the case for the plaintiff the inquiry adjourned.

DUBLIN, April 30.

The case of "Bagot v. Bagot was resumed at the sitting of the Dublin Probate Court to-day.

Mr. Vallance, the London solicitor, was recalled.

By a juror: Mr. Bagot said on one occasion that he did not expect to have any family. The words he used were, "I can't have any children."

How did he introduce the subject of the Guardianship of the child?—It never was introduced.

He consulted you whether he or the mother should be the guardian of the child?—He gave me directions. He never consulted me at all on the subject.

Another juror: What was the date that he so expressed himself about not having children?—It was when the question of the first codicil was being discussed, in August, 1875.

Judge Warren: He asked you about the custody of the child?—Yes; he asked me about the appointment of a guardian.

You must have been astonished and surprised?—No. What took place appeared to me perfectly consistent with the first occasion, when he had prepared his will. He said giving me the directions, to prepare a new will embodying the alterations. He said, "I don't expect to have a child." Incidentally he said, "I will have no children."

He did not account for having one afterwards?—I never questioned him about it. The first intimation I got of there being a child was through Mr. Leigh. The words in the codicil are "child or children."

Mr. J. Graves Wyat examined: I reside at Tunbridge-wells. I recollect Mrs. and Mrs. Bagot coming to me on October 11, 1875. Mr. Bagot took a house from me. He was not then able to move about without assistance. He appeared to be a very intelligent man. I recollect the child being born at Tunbridge-wells. Mrs. Bagot was attended by Dr. Marsac. I remember a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Bagot three or four days after the child was born. It took place in Mrs. Bagot's bedroom, where I had helped to carry him. Mrs. Bagot was taken ill through the disturbance Mr. Bagot had in her bedroom.

Did you hear anything in reference to the child?—I did. That was about the latter end of December or the beginning of January. I had an appointment with Mr. Bagot respecting house bills, and I was waiting outside when there was quarrelling going on in the drawing-room between Mr. and Mrs. Bagot respecting the nurse. She had been going round the town getting things, and when the bills came in to Mr. Bagot he was very vexed about it. I heard Mr. Bagot say, "You know it is not my child. Why don't you get rid of the nurse?" Mr. Bagot never mentioned the child to me the whole time. I congratulated him the next morning after the child was born, but he never answered me.

Mr. Bernard William Bagot, examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., deposed that he was a brother of Mr. Bagot. Mr. C. Neville Bagot was the youngest brother. In consequence of ill-health he went to Australia taking with him £1,090. After his return to Ireland he purchased in 1863 the Castlekelly estate for £105,000. He changed the name and called it by the old one of Aughrane. Witness was married to his second wife, the daughter of Mr. Holmes, D.L., of Sligo, who is joint trustee under the will. The testator went to Australia in 1863, and returned to England in about a year. Witness was going to place his son at school in Bonn, in Germany, in 1865, and he saw his brother in London. He was then staying at the Alexandra Hotel. At that time they appeared to be on affectionate terms towards one another. I did not notice her condition. She wore a sort of open morning-dress. It was rather a flowing affair. I thought it was some fashion that I was not accustomed to. The train of it was about three yards long, and had big bows. My brother at the time was in a most deplorable state. There was a most offensive smell, and he said that was one of the reasons why he did not desire to see strangers. He used to wear a ring thrown across his knees. When I went down I found them both on the lawn, where they were enjoying the air and reading. I was shocked at my brother's appearance. When I saw him two years before he was able to walk a little with a stick but now he was quite helpless. On the following Tuesday I went to Ostland's Park Hotel, according to promise. There was no one there but Mr. and Mrs. Bagot. I only remained that night. In the morning my brother said I might be surprised, but his marriage was not one of his own seeking; that he had frequently told Miss Verner that he would never marry her, but that she professed the greatest love and affection for him; that she used to spend 16 hours out of the 24 with him at his hotel, attending to him; that she said all she wanted was to nurse and attend him; and that he had yielded because he thought he might have a few happy years with her, as she had promised to retire to the country and live quietly with him. He also said it was a rash act, as they were a very irregular family. He said that Lady Verner was a desperately wicked, passionate woman: that she and her husband used to fight most fearfully; that she drank; that she took the diamonds off her head and flung them into the fire and smashed the furniture. He also told me that when the late Sir William Verner was dying she took the family away and left him to die like a dog. He also told me that on one occasion he was present at a birthday dinner party at Sir William Verner's. After dinner there was a tipsy row among the gentlemen, and one of them got under the table, and that he (my brother) shoved himself into a corner. The two young ladies got into the middle of the room and tried to make peace. Lady Verner came down stairs and asked what were these infernal orgies about. [Laughter.] My brother also told me that Sir William Verner threatened to throw his mother out of the window if she did not leave the room.

Mr. Bernard Bagot denied positively having in any way influenced his brother as to the making of the will, and related several instances of the cruelty practised by Mrs. Bagot towards her husband, whom she refused to recognise when he was being brought about in his bath-chair at Kingstown.

The case was then adjourned.

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